	1995	1996	1997
Registration made	29.9	32.2	28.3
Placement effected	0.1	0.6	0.4
Number on the Live Register at the end of the year	268.8	292.1	318.1

Wages of Industrial Workers

850. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum wages in some States for some categories of workers have not been revised for more than three years;

(b) if so, the details of such States alongwith the Industries, wages prevailing today and the number of years they were not revised; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure periodic revision of wages in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA): (a) and (b) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Central Government is the appropriate Government for fixation/revision of minimum rates of wages for scheduled employments coming under the purview of Central Government and State Governments are the appropriate Governments for fixation/revision of minimum rates of wages for different scheduled employment coming under their purview. Section 3 (b) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 provides that the minimum rates of wages may be fixed at such intervals not exceeding five years. A statement giving details of minimum rates of wages fixed alongwith date of last revision in respect of different States, is annexed. [*See* Appendix 185, Annexure no. 23]

(c) Central Government has been requesting, from time to time, the State Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum rates of wages within a period not exceeding two years or on a rise of 50 points in the Consumer Price Index. Recently, Hon'ble Prime Minister has requested all the State Governments demiofficially to fix, review and revise the minimum rates of wages within a period not exceeding two years or on a rise of 50 points in the CPI.

Growth Rate of Employment in Organised and Unorganised Sectors

851. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:
SHRI GOPAL SINGH G. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether employment in the organised and unorganised sectors has been declining in the country;

(b) the contribution of Government and private enterprises in this regard;

(c) whether any steps are being contemplated to increase the rate of growth in employment in both organised and unorganised sectors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The organised sector (all public sector establishments and all non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more workers) employment was of the order of 28 million as on 31st March, 1997. Out of these 28 million around 19.5 million was in public sector and the remaining 8.5 million was in private sector.

(c) and (d) The approach to the Ninth Plan envisages priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive

employment and eradication of poverty. Greater productive employment will be generated in the growth process itself by concentrating on sectors, sub-sectors and technologies which are labour intensive, in regions characterised by higher rates of unemployment and underemployment.

Bandhs organised by trade unions

852. SHRI JIBON ROY:
SHRI C.O. POULOSE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether bandhs organised by trade unions in India are included in the statistics collected by Government on strike;

(b) if so, the total number of man-days lost in the bandhs since 1991; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not including bandhs in the data relating to man-days lost due to strike?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) and (b) The Government is basically collecting statistics of Industrial Disputes which result in temporary stoppage of work as a result of strikes and lockouts relating to employment or non-employment or terms of employment or conditions of labour. Work stoppages as a result of political strike's sympathetic demonstrations, gheraos, bandhs etc. are not included as part of industrial disputes data. However, information on political/ sympathetic strikes is compiled separately. Total number of mandays lost since 1991 as a result of political/ sympathetic strikes, not connected with industrial disputes is given in the enclosed statement. (*See* below)

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Table showing the total number of strikes and mandays lost due to Political/Sympathetic strikes during 1991—98

Year	State Sphere		Central Sphere	
	No. of Strikes	Mandays Lost	No. of Strikes	Mandays Lost
1991	37	50,360	108	686,943
1992	286	953,048	121	901,493
1993	144	148,756	52	311,464
1994	26	33,358	75	727,198
1995	8	35,552	25	196,738
1996	1	2,089	23	370,362
1997	1	680	17	152,170
1998(P)	1	1,395	6	4,643

(P)=provisional and based on the returns received in the Bureau till 6.11.1998.

देश में श्रम शक्ति की स्थिति

853. श्री बलवन्त सिंह रामूवालिया:
श्री बरजिन्दर सिंह:

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन ने हाल ही की अपनी एक रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख किया है कि भारत में उपलब्ध लगभग 70 प्रतिशत श्रम शक्ति अनपढ़ है या केवल प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्राप्त है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने देश की श्रम शक्ति की इस स्थिति का सर्वेक्षण किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या है;